



A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c.—Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER.

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Poetry.



INDIAN SUMMER.

There is a time just when the frost
Prepares to pave old Winter's way,
When Autumn in a reverie lost,
The mellow daytime dreams away;
When summer comes, in musing mind,
To gaze once more on hill and dale,
To mark how many shaves their blast,
And see if all are ripened well.

With balmy breath she whispers low,
The dying flowers look up and give
Their sweetest incense ere they go,
To him who made their beauties live
She enters 'neath the woodlands shade,
Her zephyrs lift the lingering leaf,
And bear it gently where are left
The loved and lost ones of its grief.

At last old Autumn, rising takes
Again his scepter and his throne,
With hoarsest hand the tree he shakes,
Intent on gathering all his own,
Sweet Summer sighing, flies the plain,
And weltering sister gnat and grim,
Sees miser Autumn hoard his grain,
And smiles to think it's all for him.

The Suppressed Warning.

We refer again, for the sake of keeping the matter prominently before the public, to the anonymous warning sent to Secretary Floyd concerning the Harper's Ferry outbreak. The question will recur with fatal distinctness—Why was the letter suppressed, which contained this warning? It is a vain pretence to say that the Secretary regarded it as a "hoax." Why, if he so considered it, did he hide it so carefully? Why his mysterious silence and concealment? A letter regarded as a "hoax" would naturally be shown and laughed over among friends and associates. But instead, it is carefully concealed from view until the crisis of which it gave warning had passed.

But the letter itself, is the best answer to this little plea. It bears the impress of earnestness and sincerity in every line. It names persons, places and dates, so near at hand and so easy of verification and disproof, as to forbid the idea of its being an attempt at deception. Let any man of common sense read and see if it is the sort of letter he would pronounce a "hoax."

CINCINNATI, August 20, 1859.

SIR:—I have lately received information of a movement of so GREAT IMPORTANCE that I feel it to be my duty to impart it to you without delay. I have discovered the existence of a secret association having for its object THE LIBERATION OF THE SLAVES AT THE SOUTH BY A GENERAL INSURRECTION. The leader of the movement is OLD JOHN BROWN, late of Kansas. He has been in Canada during the winter, drilling the negroes there, and they are only waiting his word to start for the South to assist the slaves. They have one of the leading men, a white man, in an armory in Maryland, where it is situated I have not been able to learn. As soon as everything is ready, those of their number who are in the Northern States and Canada are to come in small companies to their rendezvous, which is in the mountains in Virginia. They will pass down through Pennsylvania and Maryland, and enter Virginia at Harper's Ferry. Brown left the North about three or four weeks ago, and will ARM THE NEGROES and strike the blow in a few weeks, and so whatever is done must be done at once. They have a large quantity of arms at their rendezvous, and probably distributing them already. As I am not fully in their confidence, this is all the information I can give you. I dare not sign my name to this, but I trust that you will not disregard the warning on that account.

If Secretary Floyd chose to consider this of doubtful authority, because lacking a signature, it was nevertheless his duty, as custodian of the Government Armory at Harper's Ferry, to satisfy himself by further examination.—Had he given the slightest warning—nay, had he even told of it as something he considered a "hoax"—the citizens of Harper's Ferry would have been on their guard, and the attack would never have been attempted.

Nor is it any answer to say that the letter was anonymous, and therefore unworthy of notice. Warnings of such events would most naturally be anonymous. The Gunpowder Plot is an instance in point. Hume's History of England thus describes the warning given in that case:

"The dreadful secret, though communicated to above twenty persons, had been religiously kept during the space of near a year and a half. Ten days before the meeting of Parliament, Lord Montagu, a Catholic son to Lord Morley, received the following letter, which had been delivered to his servant by an unknown hand:

"My Lord:—Out of the love I bear to some of your friends, I have a care of your preservation. Therefore, I would advise you, as you tender your life, to devise some excuse to shift off your attendance at this Parliament; for God and man have conspired to punish the wickedness of this time. And think not slightly of this advertisement, but retire yourself into the country, where you may expect the event in safety. For though there be no appearance of any stir, yet I say, they will receive a terrible blow this Parliament, and yet they shall not see who hurls them. This counsel is not to be contemned, because it may do you good and can do you no harm; for the danger is passed so soon as you burn the letter, and I hope God will give you the grace to make good use of it, unto whose holy protection I commend you."

"Montagu knew not what to make of this letter, and though inclined to think it a foolish attempt to frighten or ridicule him, he judged it safest to carry it to the Secretary of State."

It will be observed that the length of time while the plot was maturing, the number of persons engaged in it, and the anonymous letter sent to a Government officer, singularly coincide with the incidents of John Brown's plot.

But here the parallel ends. Lord Montagu though his warning was but vague, and though he distrusted its authenticity, instantly took measures to detect and suppress the conspiracy, while Secretary Floyd, with a much more explicit letter in his hands, gives no hint of it, does nothing to prevent it, and lets the explosion come.

THE SCARLET LETTER.

One of our California exchanges, in an article relative to the murder of Broderick by the minions of the Administration, says that about one year ago there met in the room of a hotel in San Francisco, four distinguished men of that city. They were W. L. Ferguson, Gen. James Estill, Ex Gov. McDougall and David C. Broderick. Ferguson was upon his death-bed, having received a fatal wound in a duel with one George Penn Johnson. The conversation turned on the cause of that meeting, and all were of opinion that the real cause was not the one publicly avowed by the challenging party. But they did believe that the object had in view in putting Ferguson out of the world, was to get possession of the letter which Gwin had written to Broderick, and which, if ever published, would eternally disgrace him. This letter was in Ferguson's possession, and it was believed by this party of friends around his bedside that his life was sought that this evidence against Gwin might be destroyed. It was on this occasion that Ferguson told Gen. Estill where he might find the fatal letter, and gave him the key of the desk or drawer which contained it. The letter passed into Estill's hands, and while he had it in his possession he died, and no one knew the cause of his death. Was it the Scarlet Letter that killed him? It was unknown to the public that this letter existed until Mr. Broderick produced it at a public meeting held in Sacramento on the 9th of July last. He prefaced his reading of it with the following remarks:

"When the death of Wm. L. Ferguson was announced, fellow citizens, his desk in the Senate Chamber was broken open and his private papers searched for this letter, without avail. Ferguson, on his death bed, related to Estill why the fatal difficulty had been sought with him. He told Estill where the letter could be found. Estill found it, and just previous to his own death Estill told me where he had placed the letter. A curse seems to follow the secret possession of this letter. I give it to the public, that the curse may return to its author; that wherever he may go, by day or night, where his presence can be recognized, the people shall see the letter of disgrace worn on his forehead, as was the Scarlet Letter worn on the breast of Hester Prynne."

SACRAMENTO CITY, Jan. 10th, 1859.
DEAR SIR:—I am likely to be the victim of the unparalleled treachery of those who have been placed in power through my aid and exertion. The most potent portion of the Federal patronage is in the hands of those who, by every principle that should govern men of honor should be my supporters instead of my enemies, and it is being used for my destruction. My participation in the distribution of this patronage has been the source of numberless slanders upon me, and have fostered a prejudice in the public mind against me, and have created enemies that have been destructive to my happiness and peace of mind for years. It has en-

tailed untold evils upon me, and while in the Senate I will not recommend a single individual to appointment to office in this State. Provided I am elected, you shall have the exclusive control of this patronage so far as I am concerned, and in its distribution I shall only ask that it may be used with magnanimity, and not for the advantage of those who have been our mutual enemies, and unwearied in their exertions to destroy us. This determination is unalterable, and in making this declaration I do not expect you to support me for that reason, or in any way to be governed by it; but as I have been betrayed by those who should have been my friends I am, in a measure, powerless myself, and dependent upon your magnanimity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. M. GWIN.

HON. D. C. BRODERICK.
But the Scarlet Letter had not fulfilled its mission when Broderick put it from him. The bitter malignity which it had engendered was fated to hunt him, too, to the grave. He sleeps honored and respected at the base of the Lone Mountain, while Gwin walks the earth, shunned and despised, the scarlet letter stamped indelibly on his forehead. Gov. McDougall is the only one of that company who now survives. Let the curse of the Scarlet Letter now return to its author.

Hon. Edward Bates on Slavery.

The St. Louis Evening News publishes a long article giving the views of the Hon. Edward Bates on the Slavery question. The main points are as follows:

"Mr. Bates does not believe that African Slavery is a beneficial institution, either in a social, political, or religious sense. Not in a political sense, because it is productive of disorders between nations that tolerate it and nations that do not, and because it is liable to panics, and has ended often in bloody revolutions. Not in a religious sense, because it makes the word of God a sealed book to the slave, and gives his body to the service of a human master; whereas the body of every created being should be freely given to the service of God. Because Mr. Bates does not believe that slavery is a beneficial institution, either in a social, political or religious sense, he is unshakably opposed to its extension into territories already free.

Mr. Bates heartily endorses the sentiment, and holds to the creed of Mr. Clay, who declared that his right arm should drop from his shoulder before he would vote to extend slavery over one foot of territory already free. Mr. Bates does not believe that the Constitution carries slavery into all the territories that may be acquired by the U. States. He believes that freedom is the rule and slavery can exist in any territory acquired by the government of the U. States except by the positive law of Congress. That law Mr. Bates would not be in favor of passing, because, for reasons already given, he is opposed to the extension of slavery into territory already free. Mr. Bates denies that the exclusion of slave property from territory acquired by the common blood and treasure of the Union establishes an inviolable distinction between the two sections of the Union, and asserts that the distinction complained of is created by the government, and that the prohibition of slavery from free territory was embodied in the original compact of the Union, for which the slave States were allowed in Congress and in Presidential elections three votes for every five slaves. He therefore does not regard the non-admission of slavery into territory as establishing a distinction between property, but simply as maintaining a distinction already established and willingly assented to by the South since the formation of the Government. He regards the principle of the Nebraska bill as rendering the introduction of slavery into the territories impossible, and does not believe that Congress will intervene to protect slave property in the territories. He firmly adheres to the rights of property in slaves in the States where slavery already exists, and if President he would execute the Fugitive Slave Law, if the army and navy of the government were equal to the task.

He would consider the Union a broken compass if these plain guarantees were denied by the deliberate and persevering action of any part of the confederacy. If Congress should legalize and pass laws protecting slave property in territories previously free, Mr. Bates would execute those laws as promptly as any other laws of the land. He would not oppose the admission of a State because of a pro-slavery Constitution. He would never countenance a National organization for any interference whatever with slavery in the States.

He is glad to see the rapid and peaceful extinction of slavery in Missouri, without the aid of emancipation parties, and without the heat and acrimony of domestic discord. By his own example, as well as by precept, he has shown that he prefers to live by his own labor, and not on the labor of slaves. He advocates the procurement of foreign territory suitable to the ready and cheap colonization of free blacks. The policy already broached in some States, of selling again into slavery the free blacks whom humane or grateful masters have emancipated, unless those freed persons leave the State, is in the highest degree cruel. It is barbarous, and it would disgrace the American people in the face of Christendom to permit such policy to prevail.

An old bachelor recently remarked that our ladies are so fond of foreign articles, that they would import babies if they could be manufactured. We think not.

Republicanism of Jefferson.

The following letters from Mr. Jefferson, written before and during his Presidential term, read very much like as if they were intended for the present times. They are prophetic.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1800.

Dear Sir: * * * Though our information of the votes of the several States be not official, yet they are stated on such evidence as to satisfy both parties that the Republican vote has been successful. The Constitution, to which we are all attached, was meant to be Republican, and we believe it to be Republican, according to every candid interpretation. Yet, we have seen it so interpreted and administered as to be truly what the French have called it, a *monarque masque*. Yet, so long has the vine run on this way, and been trimmed to it, that to put her on her Republican track will require all the skill, the industry, and the zeal of her ablest and best friends. It is a crisis which calls on them to sacrifice all other objects, and repair to her aid in this momentous operation. Not only their skill is wanting, but their names also. It is essential to assemble, in the outset, persons to compose our Administration, whose talents, integrity, and revolutionary name and principles, may inspire the nation at once with unbounded confidence, and impose an awful silence on the maligners of Republicanism; as may suppress in embryo the purpose avowed by one of their most daring and effective chiefs, of beating down the Administration. * * * This is a common cause, my dear Sir, common to all Republicans. * * * Come forward, then, my dear Sir, and give us the aid of your talents and the weight of your character, towards the new establishment of Republicanism; I say for its new establishment; for hitherto we have seen only its *travesty*.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.
To ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1806.

Dear Sir: * * * The state of political opinions continues to return steadily towards Republicanism. To judge from opposition papers, a stranger would suppose that a considerable check to it had been produced by certain removal of public officers. But this is not the case. All offices were in the hands of the Federalists. The injustice of having totally excluded Republicans was acknowledged by every man. To have removed one-half, and to have placed Republicans in their stead, would have been rigorously just, when it was known that these composed a very great majority of the nation.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.
To WILLIAM SHORT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1801.

Dear Sir:—My great anxiety at present is to avail ourselves of our ascendancy to establish good principles and good practices; to fortify Republicanism behind as many barriers as possible, that the outbreaks may give time to rally and save the citadel, should that be again in danger. On their part, they have retired into the judiciary, as a stronghold. There the remains of Federalism are to be preserved and fed from the treasury, and from that battery all the works of Republicanism are to be beaten down and erased. By a fraudulent use of the Constitution, which has made judges irremovable, they have multiplied useless judges merely to strengthen their phalanx.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.
To JOHN DICKINSON.

Frederick Douglass writes a letter from Canada West to the Rochester American, denying that he ever promised to be present at the Harper's Ferry insurrection. He says: "Cook is wholly, grievously and unaccountably wrong, when he asserts that I promised to be present in person at the Harper's Ferry insurrection.—Of whatever imprudence and indiscretion I may have been guilty, I have never made a promise so rash and wild as this. The taking of Harper's Ferry was a measure never encouraged by my word, or by my vote, at any time or place.

His field of labor has not extended to an attack upon the United States Arsenal, but he is ever ready to speak, write, or organize, publish, combine, and even to conspire against slavery, when there is a reasonable hope of success. The tools to those that can use them. Let every man work for the abolition of slavery in his own way. He would help all and hinder none. He has no apology to make for keeping out of the way of those gentlemanly United States Marshals, who are said to have paid Rochester a somewhat protracted visit lately, with a view to an interview with him. A Government that recognizes the vitality of the Dred Scott decision, at such a time as this, is not likely to have any very charitable feeling towards him, if he is to meet its representatives, he prefers to do so, at least, upon equal terms. If he has committed any offence against society it has been done on the soil of the State of N. York, and he should be perfectly willing there to be arraigned before an impartial jury; but he has quite insuperable objections to be caught by the hands of Mr. Buchanan, and "bagged" by Gov. Wise. Let some reflections may be made upon his going to England just at this time, he states that his visit to that country has rather been delayed than hastened by the

Harper's Ferry matter. All knew, he says, that he intended to leave this country in the first week in November.

Gerrit Smith's Kansas Work.

The Chicago Press and Tribune says: We think we can throw a little light upon the three times repeated words, "Kansas work," in Gerrit Smith's letter to Osawatimie Brown, of June 4, 1859—the letter, we mean, said to have been found at Brown's house after the affair of Harper's Ferry. About the middle of March last Brown passed through this city, having in charge thirteen fugitive slaves from Missouri, en route for Canada. Our informant, who gives us this fact, says also that Brown spoke of his obligations to Smith for aid in the enterprise in which he was then engaged, and seemed to rely upon him for any assistance which he might require in future endeavors of the same kind. Doubtless Smith's words refer to Capt. Brown's peaceful and bloodless attempts at universal emancipation. We take it that Mr. Smith would not desire to conceal the fact that he is at all times ready to assist in the escape of fugitives, nor that hundreds, perhaps, of flying men and women, are indebted to him for means of deliverance. But that he was a party to Brown's foolish and criminal affair at Harper's Ferry is too improbable for belief. We do not admire or defend his connection with the old man for the purpose first named; but we know him so well that we dare assert that he has never been willing to stain his hands with innocent blood. When his connection with Brown is cleared up and the published letter explained, it will, we doubt not, be found that we have hit the exact truth—that when he sends \$200 to Brown to keep him at his Kansas work; when his prayer to God is that you may have strength to continue your Kansas work; and when the liberality of another is landed because it will assist in the Kansas work; he conveyed assurances of his willingness to pay for and aid in the escape of fugitives by that mysterious thoroughfare, the stock of which is never quoted on "Change, the underground railroad."

DEATH OF WATSON BROWN.—Watson Brown the younger son of Osawatimie, and who was desperately wounded by the Martinsburg men, (he has since died) on Monday forenoon, suffered much on Monday night, several times requested his comrades to dash out his brains with their guns, and thus to relieve his sufferings. On Tuesday morning his agony had apparently become unendurable, and seeing a pistol, he was about to shoot himself in the head, when his father, staying his hand, calmly told him that the time had not yet arrived for such a deed as that—to endure a little longer, and he might die as befitted a man. We saw and spoke with this young man a few moments after the assault and could not direct our heart to something akin to pity for him. He feebly inquired whether his father was alive, and on being answered in the affirmative, looked his thankfulness. He was informed of the death of his brother in the assault, but exhibited no emotion at that announcement.—*Balt. Exchange.*

John Brown and the Next Election.

The fall elections, on which it was expected that the Harper's Ferry affair would have an effect favorable to the Democracy, are over.—Democracy is whipped worse than ever, in spite of the efforts made to help it by exaggerations of poor old Mr. Brown's mad acts. It is quite likely, now that there will be a subsidence of the excitement concerning the Harper's Ferry affair. The subject may be worn out before the Presidential campaign of next year, unless it is allowed to rest now for a little while. Indeed we think it would be a good idea, and one that might operate favorably for the Charleston nominee, not to hang old Mr. Brown this winter, but to keep him alive to be used during the campaign of 1860. Virginia will not spare him on the score of mercy; perhaps she will on that of politics.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

The boy that feels that his name is mentioned in a good mother's prayer is comparatively safe from vice and the ruin to which it leads. The sweetest thought that N. P. Willis ever penned grew out of reverence to his pious mother's prayer for him. Tossed by the waves, in a vessel which was bearing him homeward, he wrote.

"Sleep safe, oh wave-worn mariner!
Nor fear to-night, nor storm nor sea!
The car of heaven bends low to her;
He comes to shore who sails with me."

HON. DAVID C. BRODERICK.—The last dying words of the murdered Californian Senator were these: "They have killed me because I was opposed to the extension of Slavery and a corrupt administration." The country lost more in the murder of this man, by the minions of the black code, than by a dozen Harper's Ferry affairs; yet the doughface journals, while they apologise for the premeditated slaughter of a noble Senator of the United States, charge upon the whole North complicity in an intention to raise a negro insurrection!

Murder Will Out.

The following singular circumstance, related in a German Journal, is worthy of serving as a pendant to that of the famous dog of Montargis:

A wealthy tanner named Krumitz, residing in the neighborhood of Sins, in the Archdiocese of Austria, was in the habit of making journeys several times a year to sell his goods and enter into contracts for supplies of different kinds. These rounds generally occupied him about ten days or a fortnight. On the 12th of October last he started as usual, but in the same night his wife and son were surprised at hearing his cabriolet come up to the door and their surprise was changed into horror on finding in the vehicle the lifeless body of the tanner, weltering in his blood. The horse, finding himself at liberty, had returned home. The authorities made inquiries, but without leading to the discovery of the murderer. The tanner had with him a large and powerful dog, but as the animal was fastened under the cabriolet he could not render any assistance to his master.—After the death of the tanner, his son, a young man about twenty-five years of age, took on himself the management of the business, and like his father, made the usual journeys.—About a fortnight ago, in passing near a roadside public house, at the door of which the landlord was sitting smoking his pipe, the same dog which had been in the habit of accompanying the father, and which was running along quietly by the side of the vehicle, began to bark in the most furious manner, and rushed towards the house. The man seeing its approach, ran in and closed the door, while the dog kept howling and barking most violently. A suspicion immediately entered the mind of the young man, but instead of showing what he felt by any movement which might have been observed by the inmates of the house, he fastened the dog beneath the cabriolet, and driving to the nearest town, gave information to the authorities. Some police officers were immediately despatched to the house, and in it were found the empty money bag of the tanner, his pocket book. The landlord and his wife were immediately arrested, and will be tried for the crime.—*Galignani.*

REFUSE OF TANNERIES.—At a late meeting of the Farmers' Club of Little Falls, N. York, the subject of using the refuse of tanneries, (hair, drossings, lime, &c.,) for agricultural purposes was discussed, and one member stated that he had used hair on grain and grass with the most perfect effect. He had spread it thinly and allowed the best crop he had ever raised or seen in the neighborhood. Upon grass, its effects had been very distinct and lasting. Applied upon the top of an unproductive, dry piece of land, it had produced a very luxuriant growth, and without any other application, the dark green complexion of the sward had scarcely abated in ten years.

Some gipsy, recently, who had been loitering about the house of Mr. Thomas Holmes, near Brentsville, Prince William county, Va., it is said persuaded him to look into the case of a watch, in which was chloroform, and whilst he was laboring under the effects of the inhalation, took from him the key of his bureau, and stole therefrom a thousand dollars in gold, with which he decamped.

A lady in Indiana, at the time of the June frost, the previous evening covered her cucumber and tomato vines with newspapers, and on examining them the next morning, discovered that every vine was preserved except one, and that was covered with a paper she had borrowed from a neighbor, the subscription of which had not been paid for three years.

Moliere was asked the reason why in certain countries a king may assume the crown at fourteen years of age, and cannot marry before eighteen? "It is said Moliere, 'because it is more difficult to rule a wife than a kingdom.'"

It is undeniable, says Prentice, that in America it takes three to make a pair, he she and a hired girl. Had Adam been a modern, there would have been a hired girl in Paradise to look after little Able and "raise Cain."

Truth is the golden fruit which hangs upon the tree of liberty. How beautiful, and yet how difficult for poor mortals to grasp it.

The Mayor of a certain town out west purposes to kill half the dogs of his town and tan their hides with the bark of the other half.

The violet grows low and covers itself with its own tears, and of all flowers yield the sweetest fragrance. Such is humility.

An architect proposes to build a "Bachelor's Hall," which will differ from most houses, it having no *door*.

A Bachelor ought to be a good excuse player—he is so proficient in going it alone.

A bachelor, after discovering his clothes full of holes, exclaimed "Mend-icant!"

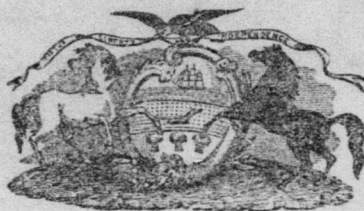
What word is that which, if you take away the first letter, all will still remain?

Why is the Mediterranean the dirtiest of seas? Because it is the least tidy.

Never say "boat tail," but "the conclusion of a gentleman's outer vestment."

It is paradoxical to say that a person was cowed by a horse whipping!

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Nov. 25, 1859.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860,

HON. SIMON CAMERON,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

(Subject to the decision of the National Convention.)

PEOPLE'S STATE CONVENTION.

The Citizens of Pennsylvania, who are opposed to the principles and measures of the present National Administration, and to the election of men to office who sustain those principles and measures, are requested to meet in their respective counties, and to elect delegates equal in number to their representatives in General Assembly, to a PEOPLE'S STATE CONVENTION, to be held at HARRISBURG, on WEDNESDAY, February 22, 1860, at 12 M., to indicate their choice for the next Presidency, nominate a candidate for Governor, form an Electoral ticket, appoint Senatorial, and to designate the time and mode of electing District Delegates to the National Convention, and to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary to ensure success at the General Election.

LEVI KLINE,
Chairman People's Executive Committee.

The Gazette of last week says that the Locofocos of New York have gained since 1856, "two hundred and fifty thousand votes!" Instead of that the Republicans were beaten by the united American and Locofoco vote some 40,000! Let the Gazette try again; his claims are certainly fully established. Here's the Tribune's article:

The Express counts over the result of our recent election on this basis:

"The Fremont majority in this State, in 1856, was 80,126."

Hence it argues that our late election shows a Republican loss. But Fremont's majority aforesaid was a plurality only. The united Democratic and American vote was more than forty thousand higher than Fremont's. Now, the candidates who received the united vote of the Democrats and Americans are either defeated, or if elected, have certainly not a thousand majority over those supported by the Republicans alone. Never before did the Republicans poll so large a proportion of the entire vote of our State as at the election of week before last.

People's Meeting.

The People's Meeting on Tuesday night was large and enthusiastic; able addresses were made by Hon. A. King, Ross Forward, Esq., of Somerset, and Hon. F. Jordan. Spirited Resolutions were adopted. John H. Miller, Esq., was chosen Representative Delegate to the next State Convention. Hon. S. L. Russell, John King, Esq., and David Over, were chosen Conferees to appoint a Senatorial Delegate.

The proceedings will be published in our next.

That our hands may be able to keep Thanksgiving Day, our paper is published a little earlier this week than usual.

The Boot on the Other Foot.

Since the riot at Harper's Ferry, the leading Democratic presses of the country have been laboring hard to fasten the odium of the affair upon the Opposition party, because the names of some of its members are mentioned in a few of the letters found in old Brown's carpet-bag, which, we have no doubt, were written by some Loco Foco, thinking that they would find their way into the public press, and be the means of manufacturing a little political capital for the defunct carcass of Modern Democracy. If this is to be the test, the Loco Foco party is equally responsible for the Harper's Ferry affair, as a number of the shining lights of that party are mixed up with the transaction, if we are to judge from the letters found in that famous carpet-bag. Let us examine the case, and see if we can't put the boot on the other foot.

Capt. Cook, it is admitted, is a Democrat.—The Pittsburgh Gazette says he is the brother-in-law of Gov. Willard, of Indiana, one of the whiskey-drinking, tobacco-chewing, vituperative kind of Democrats; and that distinguished light in the Democratic church, with Dan'l Webster Voorhees, Democratic United States District Attorney, and Jos. E. McDonald, Democratic Attorney General of the State of Indiana, are all at Charlestown, Virginia, to look after the fate of the commander of the Democratic forces of the "Provisional Government," Gov. Willard's distinguished brother-in-law. Bright and Fitch, the U. S. Senators by virtue of the false certificate of Willard, ought to volunteer their services. Old Brown is not so fortunate as Cook; he has no State or Federal officer to plead his cause. Are not these Democrats, then, "clearly implicated" with Cook? Else, why do they rush, with lightning speed, to his rescue? He did not send for them, or employ them, nor did any one else solicit their attendance; yet they set off for Charlestown the moment they heard of Cook's arrest.

But this is not all. Among the John Brown literature which has been published, we have the following:—

"We have also a small memorandum, book, which belongs to itself, one of the party; on the fly-leaf is written the address of 'Elias Longley & Bro., between Fourth and Fifth streets, Cincinnati,' and 'my dear friend James Guthrie, Louisville.'"

The "very dear friend" of this conspirator, "James Guthrie, of Louisville," is a celebrated Democratic candidate for the Charleston nomination. His way to Charleston, it seems, lies through Charlestown. How is it that he should be found to occupy such close and confidential relations with this gang of conspirators? If Senator Seward is to be implicated, how is Mr. Guthrie, the "very dear friend" of some of the plotters, to escape suspicion? He, too, is "clearly implicated."

But the mine grows richer as we proceed.—One of the letters in John Brown's carpet-bag, signed J. Smith, directed to Henrie, of Chambersburg, commences thus:—

"Dear Sir: I yesterday received yours of the 25th inst., together with letter of instructions from our mutual friend Isaac, enclosing a draft for \$100."

Can "our mutual friend Isaac" be any other than the present Secretary of the Navy, Isaac Toucey? Certainly this points as explicitly to him as the initials and other hints contained in Brown's correspondence which the Democrats are trying to apply to leading Republicans.

A correspondent of one of the eastern papers says:—

"Has it ever occurred to you that Gov. Wise is at the bottom of this Harper's Ferry insurrection? Brown was but endeavoring to carry out the programme which the Governor had proposed for himself in case Fremont had been elected to the Presidency, viz: Seize upon the Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, raise an army, march to Washington, take possession of the city, and dissolve the Union."

Clearly the Governor gave to Brown the hint upon which he acted.

THE WHEAT-STACK INSURRECTION.

On Thursday night a stack of wheat on a farm, about three miles from Charlestown, Va., was burned, either by accident or design, and the grand old Commonwealth of Virginia was immediately shaken to its centre. Gov. Wise and President Buchanan were instantly telegraphed to; troops were sent from all quarters, and within twenty-four hours there were more than one thousand well armed men at Charlestown, and the Federal government was hurrying on powder, minie balls and howitzer shells. "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth." The State of Virginia is quaking, all about a burnt grain stack. She has an army in the field, but nothing to fight; for the insurgent fire was burnt out long before a soldier arrived. It did not even require a bucket of water.

In the midst of the gloom created by the impending tragedy at Charlestown—the execution of John Brown and his associates—this wheat stack insurrection excites feelings of the ludicrous that cannot be repressed, and it will, we know, be a subject of mortification and shame in Virginia, and of ridicule at the North. Let there be nothing more said of "an irrepressible conflict," an irrepressible terror is the phrase, for such a terror has seized upon the Virginians, and they are no longer able to sleep soundly in their beds. Phantom insurgents haunt them; spectral Browns and Cooks flit across their paths.

"Shadows, to-night,
Have struck more terror to the heart of Richard,
Than can the substance of ten thousand soldiers
Armed in proof."

But even a silly panic like this, which far surpasses in absurdity the Harper's Ferry panic, is not to be treated flippantly. It betrays a much more serious organic and constitutional weakness in the slave-holding community than we at the North have had any conception of. Let the Southerners talk as they will about the loyalty of the slaves and the security of their masters, this last fright shows that neither can be relied on. The whites are in constant dread of the blacks; the patriarchal institution is a continual nightmare to the Southerners. One or two more such displays of weakness and terror will show the blacks how great their power is and how much they are feared, and when they arrive at this knowledge, there will come the day for a real, well-grounded terror.

It is time for the people of Maryland and Northern Virginia to think seriously of what they suffer from slavery; to contrast their condition of nervous uneasiness with the secure prosperity of their neighbors in Pennsylvania. It is time for them to acknowledge that slavery, in their latitude, at least, is an evil and a burden. It is time for them to begin to rid themselves of it—not by sudden emancipation, for that is out of the question; but by driving slavery further South, thus opening their territory to the blessings of freedom, and bringing security to a panic-stricken people.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

A Little too Fast.

At a Democratic mass meeting at Mansfield, Ohio, just before the late election in that State, Senator Douglas, the seeping candidate for the Presidency; Rufus P. Ranney, the Democratic candidate for Governor; and Geo. E. Pugh, a Democratic candidate for re-election to the United States Senate, were present. We have the following report from one of the Cleveland papers:—

"Douglas! Douglas! Douglas!" shout the Popular Sovereigns.

Senator Pugh—"Fellow Democrats! I cannot make a speech to you now, but I take the liveliest satisfaction in introducing to your high consideration the next Governor of Ohio, the Hon. Rufus P. Ranney!"

After a few words of apology for not speaking from the "next Governor," the cry is "Douglas! Douglas! Douglas!" again from the popular sovereigns.

Senator Douglas—"Fellow Democrats! I must be excused from addressing you at this time. I am, however, more than gratified in introducing to you the present and the next Senator from Ohio, the eloquent George E. Pugh!"

Pugh bows, smiles, and roars! The sovereigns "throw up their greasy caps." They uncover before the illustrious trio of next Senator, Governor, and President!

"Expressive silence mutes their praise."

Since then the Ohio election has been held. Ranney was not elected "the next Governor of Ohio;" Pugh will not be the "next Senator," and as for Douglas—well, his chances are about as good as were those of Ranney and Pugh!

STATE TREASURER.

The Hon. Henry D. Moore has been suggested as the next candidate of the People's Party for State Treasurer. We do not know whether Mr. Siler will again seriously contemplate pushing his claims or not, but the people of many portions of the State think that two terms in that office is enough for any one man. Mr. Siler has made a good officer, and we think he should stand aside, and give others a chance; besides he belongs to a party that professes to the principle of rotation in office. Mr. Moore, should he be so fortunate as to secure an election, would make an able and efficient officer.—*Bedford Inquirer.*

The handsome majority we have in both branches of the Legislature will no doubt induce other gentlemen to seek the office of State Treasurer, but as Lancaster county is not likely to have a candidate, the name of the Hon. Henry D. Moore will have quite as strong claims upon the members from this county as any other likely to be presented. Mr. Moore did good service to our cause in Philadelphia during the last campaign, and it is no more than due to that city with her three Senators and eleven members of the House that the claims of Philadelphia should be recognized. It has too long been the practice of both parties to ignore the claims of Philadelphia in the distribution of State offices. When has Philadelphia had a Governor, U. S. Senator, Auditor or Surveyor General, or State Treasurer? We from the interior may have the power to continue to ignore Philadelphia, but might does not always make right, and policy as well as justice should induce the Republicans of the interior to extend to our Philadelphia friends the right hand of fellowship and good will, and show them by their acts that when we ask them, in view of past differences, to continue in the good work of casting a united vote against the candidates and measures of the Democratic party, that we mean that it shall be cordial and sincere, and to extend to the distribution of the offices also. We believe Mr. Moore is a "Representative" man, of a large element of our strength in Philadelphia, of irreproachable private character, and in every way qualified for the office; and without having any unkind feelings towards Mr. Siler, our present acknowledged able Treasurer, or any other gentleman who may be named in connection with the office, we heartily endorse all that is said by the Bedford Inquirer, in favor of Mr. Moore.—*Lancaster Examiner.*

STATE TREASURER.—The name of Henry D. Moore, formerly a member of Congress from the city of Philadelphia, is mentioned as a candidate for State Treasurer, in the room of Eli Siler, the present incumbent, who, it is said, has become wealthy out of the fat pickings obtained from the office, from a two years' holding. Strong efforts will be made to elect Mr. Moore, who will go before the Convention backed by the whole city delegation.—*Delaware Republican.*

CONTESTED ELECTION.

Since the glorious and complete overthrow of the Democratic Reformers—the par excellence gentleman of Baltimore, by the bone and sinew of that glorious old city, they have taken in hand to contest the election of every man who was not on their ticket, even to the Magistrates and Constables. With a knowledge of the fact, which no honest and sane man will deny, that Baltimore is overwhelmingly opposed to them, they imagine that because the democracy has a majority in the Legislature, they will be able to succeed in their designs of robbing the Americans of the positions to which they have been elected. But in this they will be disappointed, for we opine that neither the Legislature or the courts will refuse to acknowledge the justice of the claims of those men who shall present their certificates of election.—We are pleased to see, however, that the democracy is not to have it all its own way.—While they contest the seats of others, theirs will also be contested, for unless the journals which reach us are unreliable, the most gross frauds and outrageous bribery has been practiced to defeat the Opposition in the State.—The Snow Hill Shield, a democratic paper, denounces their course in Worcester as scandalous open and unblushing. In Kent county, two Custom House officers were on the ground interfering in the election, and it is reported that as high as \$50 were paid for one democratic vote. Baltimore county was carried for the democracy by notorious colorizing from the 1st and 2d wards of the city in the 12th district, from the 8th ward, in the 9th district, and from the 18th and 19th wards in the 1st district. The Hunters, a democratic club in the 17th ward, numbering about 100 men, voted in the 5th district in Anne Arundel county. In Frederick, too, it is said there is ample proof of illegal voting, and we have frequently heard the inquiry proposed, "where did the immense increase of votes in Westernport, in this county, come from?" Instead of there being an increased vote at this precinct, every fact with which we are conversant points to a falling off from what it was two years ago. With these facts before them, our friends in Worcester, Kent, Frederick, Baltimore and Anne Arundel, and possibly several other counties, have determined to contest the seats of the members returned to the Legislature, and if there is anything like fairness shown, the democracy

majority may dwindle down to the little end of nothing beat out.—*Cumberland Telegraph.*

Wreck of the Royal Charter.

Harrowing Scenes on Board and in Water.

Full particulars received by the Asia of the wreck of the Royal Charter, show that the disaster was one of the most appalling on record. An eye witness says:

The scenes on board during the last hour were painful beyond description. Wives and husbands, children and parents, lovers and friends, were embracing each other with the consciousness that they were about to meet inevitable death. The Rev. Mr. Hodge, a clergyman from New Zealand, before this had commenced a prayer meeting in the saloon, which was earnestly participated in by most until the crash and ruin, and the flooding of water rendered a panic universal. On the vessel breaking open, numbers of people were to be seen floating about for a few minutes, but with the strength of the waves, the masses of debris which covered the sea and struck many a brave and struggling man's brains out, but few were able to gain a firm hold of land. Four hundred and fifty-five persons were killed and drowned. A gentleman named Welsh, while in the lower saloon, tied two black canvas bags full of gold around his neck; he was lost. Several other passengers fastened money about their persons; all were lost.

The captain was seen giving orders on deck with a spar lashed to him, so that he might be prepared to float. He was again seen struggling in the water, laying hold of a yardarm, and it every now and then being washed from his grip. On recovering his spar, by a determined effort, he on two occasions cried cheerfully, "There is hope yet." After this he and Mr. Dowie, the second officer, were seen on the lee side of the ship, struggling to reach the shore, when a boat fell from the davits and struck them both on the head, after which they were seen no more. One incident is related, that when the captain had been struck prostrate on deck, exhausted, he saw the water steal a child from his mother's arms—a Jewess—and dash it about the deck, he cried out to the chief officer, Mr. Stevens, to give a hand there, and to lash the child by a rope, no doubt expecting at that time that help would be soon available. On shore, the villagers and the sailors who had escaped unharmed linked hands, and the bravest stepped into the surf to catch hold of those whom the waves bore towards them on their crests before they were drawn back into the sea. Foremost in one link was Gen. Sohier, and he was instrumental in laying hold of nine out of those rescued, until exhausted, he fell senseless on the rock, and was borne away.

Gerrit Smith's Insanity—Attempt to Commit Suicide.

With regard to insanity of Gerrit Smith, the Utica Herald says:

We are greatly pained to learn that Gerrit Smith, the free hearted but sadly erratic philanthropist, became on Monday last an inmate of the New York State Lunatic Asylum, where it has been found necessary to place him on account of marked insanity. We learn that he is very violent, and has exhibited a disposition to commit suicide, and that an attendant keeps constant watch over him to prevent him from laying violent hands upon himself. This result we hear attributed to the connection of Mr. Smith's name with the Harper's Ferry affair, though many will regard it as the consequence of long seated and marked disease.

Mr. Smith is said to have an hereditary disposition to insanity. His father, Peter Smith, though the possessor of an immense estate, and surrounded by every circumstance of prosperity, was subject to fits of profound despondency during which he was under the impression that he would die a beggar.

Unlike his noted son, he was exceedingly sharp in his bargains and money affairs. It is also said that the late Peter Skon Smith, the brother of Gerrit, was for some time an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum, though when he died, he was generally regarded as in possession of his reason. Gerrit Smith has lost all his children except one, the wife of Colonel Miller, of Peterboro. A nephew of Mrs. Smith, Col. Fitzhugh, was the captor of the fugitive Cook, a fact which greatly disturbed the mind of Mr. Smith. John Cochran, a democratic politician of this city, another nephew of Gerrit Smith, has also, by his speeches, purged himself of any complicity in the Harper's Ferry affair. No one is allowed to see him, but it is understood that he refers in his ravings to the Harper's Ferry matter, and supposed himself arrested.

MAKING FOOLS OF THEMSELVES.—Our "chivalric" Southern friends are determined to make themselves ridiculous. Recently a Yankee was arrested in Mobile, and threatened with \$5,000 fine if he did not leave the city at once, for uttering "treasonable" language, by boasting that he had voted for Fremont, and expressing his opinion of the "peculiar institution." Now we find, in the Richmond Whig, the following advertisement:

10,000 REWARD.—JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS having openly declared himself a TRAITOR in a lecture at Philadelphia, on the 28th of October, and there being no process, strange to say, by which he can be brought to justice, I propose to be one of a hundred to raise \$10,000 for his safe delivery in Richmond, or \$5,000 for the production of his head. I do not regard this proposition, extraordinary as it may at first seem, either unjust or unmerciful. The law of God and the Constitution of his country both condemn him.

For satisfactory reasons I withhold my name from the public, but it is the hands of the Editor of the Richmond Whig. There will be no difficulty, I am sure, in raising the \$10,000 upon a reasonable prospect of getting the said Giddings to this city.

Richmond Nov. 1, 1859.

PREACHING AND PRACTICE.—Hon. Frank P. Blair, Jr., in order to illustrate the sincerity of his free labor preaching, emancipated in the Circuit Court, yesterday, five slaves, as follows: Sarah, wife of Dupre, aged 42 and 43 years; also negro girl Courtenay, daughter of said Sarah, about 12 years of age; also Sallie daughter of said Sarah, about 9 years of age, also Lewis Williams, aged 45 years.—*St. Louis Bulletin.*

For the Inquirer.

THE ADVANTAGE OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

We can hardly imagine a more gloomy old age than that which falls to the lot of persons who have neglected to acquire useful knowledge while young. Their young days are usually spent in acquiring external accomplishments, while their mind is almost entirely neglected. When middle and old age arrives, their barren minds sigh in vain for enjoyments. The pleasures which passed off so well in youth are entirely out of place in old age. When such persons come into society, and the conversation happens to turn on some important subject, as, for instance, on science, or the history of his country, they are compelled to betray their ignorance by remaining silent. But very different is it with the man who has his mind well stored with useful knowledge. He will be welcomed and sought for by both old and young, and every person will feel delighted and benefitted while in his society. He will also be well prepared to fill any position, with credit to himself, which he may be called on to fill.

The advantage of useful knowledge is of great importance to mothers, because the care, and, in a great measure, the moral training of her children are almost entirely left to herself. How shall she bring them up in the way they should go, when her only aim has been to shine like the butterfly of summer, by the brilliancy of her colors, and where her highest accomplishment has been to make a poltroon? But more pleasant is the position of the mother who was diligent in storing her mind with all kinds of knowledge. Her accomplishments are all of a high, elevating character. She will have a large store of useful knowledge, from which to draw instruction for her children. She will have no time or inclination to listen to or rehearse the flying stories which circulate so rapidly in nearly every neighborhood, injuring many innocent persons, and creating a feeling of ill will between those who should be good friends. "She opens her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness. She looks well to the ways of her household, and eats not the bread of idleness. Her children rise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praises her." Give such "of the fruits of her hands; and let her own works praise her."

O youth! consider well the importance of useful knowledge, and the pleasures and comforts it gives through old age. Improve well your time, and do not spend it in useless amusements, which the young are so apt to indulge in. Remember that "knowledge is power," and by possessing it, you may become great and virtuous. The world's greatest men and women were those who, while young like you, and all through life, devoted their time to some useful employment—to labor of the hands, or head, or heart—and you, by following their example, may yet shine like a bright star in the physical, intellectual or religious world. S. B. K.

Mr. Isaac Adams the inventor of the printing press bearing his name, admitted to be the best book press in use, is out in a card in the Boston Atlas renouncing modern Democracy. It is a wonder that a man of Mr. Adams' genius should have remained with them so long. He thus speaks out:

"The negro is the fulcrum, and the United States Judiciary the lever by means of which those in power, and their instruments, are attempting to subvert a right without which the people would soon be reduced to a state not far above that of the Southern slave. They cry 'Popular Sovereignty!' and as Mr. Hallist said in his speech, 'they mean whatever they please by it;' but when they say that slave properties in the Territories must be protected by the use of the United States Courts for that purpose, even against the will of the people, and in spite of any territorial law against it, they mean all they say, however thick the wordy covering of their intent may be."

Roger A. Pryor has been elected to Congress from the Petersburg district, in Virginia, to fill a vacancy. He is a believer in the "irrepressible conflict" between "Slave Labor and Free Labor," agreeing with Mr. Seward as to the existence of the conflict, and its continued existence, until one system is overthrown. Just now the Democratic papers are very busy in denouncing Mr. Seward for expressing a like opinion. Yet they are rejoicing over the election to Congress of Mr. Pryor, who, on the 25th April, 1852, (long before Mr. Seward uttered a like thought) thus expressed himself:

"There must be a last battle between slavery and abolition. The struggle will end only with the destruction of one or the other of the two hostile parties. Shall the South postpone the last decisive conflict until defeat is inevitable? The strength of the enemy is hourly increasing. Every ship load of emigrants discharged in the streets of New York, AUGMENTS THE FORCES OF ABOLITION, and every decennial count of the population of the country, marks the rapid decline of the South."

"There was no question of Jurisdiction to be settled, as he had made up his mind fully; and after determining that the prisoners should be tried in Virginia, HE WOULD NOT HAVE OBEYED AN ORDER TO THE CONTRARY FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES."—[Extract from Governor Wise's speech at Richmond, after his return from the Harper's Ferry Riot.]

Col. Forney, in the Press of Monday, says that in his speech, made on the above occasion, of which the above is an extract from the telegraph report, Gov. Wise "has displayed a sagacity and a liberality which should entitle him to the thanks of all Union-loving and Constitution obeying citizens," and has also "elevated himself into the atmosphere of the Union!" Quoted notion!

The Administration press are just now doing more than ten thousand, "Ossawatimie Browns" could do, to excite an insurrection among the Slaves at the South. Only convince the Slaves, (as these papers seem determined to do) that all who profess Republicanism are ready to aid such an insurrection, and risings at a hundred points may be very speedily looked for.—*Alt. Eve. Jour.*

"Don't fail to see SIXTH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT," and brilliant efforts, in another column.

The following communication, over the well known signature of a venerable native of Western Pennsylvania, appears in the Pittsburgh Gazette of Friday:

TWO INSURRECTIONS CONTRASTED.—Messrs. Editors:—Sixty-five years ago, when our population was not one-fifth of what it is now, when our U. S. Constitution was new and untried, an insurrection took place in the country around Pittsburgh—public officers were grossly abused by the insurgents, the U. S. mail was robbed, friends of the government were driven away, several thousands of men assembled in hostile array, the dwelling house of the chief officer here was assailed by armed men, and finally it, with the barn and its contents, were burnt.

An army of fifteen thousand men was marched out here, the insurrection was suppressed, a large number of the rioters were arrested, two of them were tried for treason, convicted and sentenced to death; all the others were discharged, and finally George Washington pardoned the two who were convicted. So that the insurrection was suppressed, and peace restored without shedding one drop of blood.—Truly this was a most glorious display of lenity and Christian tenderness.

Recently another insurrection has occurred, in a neighboring State, the rioters, instead of being many thousands in number, were fifteen white men and five colored; troops were promptly assembled, the insurrection crushed at once, three-fourths of the insurgents killed and new four of the five survivors were under trial for their lives, and no doubt, owing to the evidence and the prejudices of court and jury, will be found guilty, sentenced to death and executed.

The two insurrections present a remarkable contrast, and will, no doubt hereafter be commented upon freely.

Gerrit Smith, of abolition notoriety, is now an inmate of the New York State Lunatic Asylum, where it has been found necessary to place him, on account of marked insanity. He is very violent and has exhibited a disposition to commit suicide. This result, it is stated, is attributed to the connection of Mr. Smith's name with the Harper's Ferry affair, though many will regard it as the consequence of long-seated and marked disease. A nephew of Mr. Smith, Col. Claggett Fitzhugh, the captor of the fugitive Cook, a fact which, it is also said, greatly disturbed the mind of Mr. Smith.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.—Although it is alleged that a true tale of sympathizing letters, found in the custody of Brown, are in the possession of Gov. Wise, it is a notorious fact that thus far not one has been produced which was written by a member of the Republican party. If there were such in existence, we have not a doubt that they would be forthcoming, as the Governor and his friends are extremely anxious to make out a clear case of complicity with the insurrectionists on the part of leading men in the ranks of the great free soil organization.

Mr. Greeley once notified John Brown that there were some letters for him at his office; and that, he states, is all he ever had to do with him personally. Greeley supposed Brown was in Canada, when he turned up in Virginia. Brown also took the Tribune, and read the Bible. That is the "proof of Greeley's complicity with Brown!" Is not this, strong proof?

There is a great deal of discussion going on just now upon the question of hanging Old Brown. Our opinion is, that it turns entirely upon political considerations. He will be dealt with in a manner that will bring the most capital to the Democratic party, as he is in their hands.

It is a common observation that there are more cures for the sick than for the healthy. The reason is obvious. We take too little exercise, and forget the wants of the body in the absorbing pursuits of business. In all such cases, ordinary medicines can do little good. A more radical remedy is just such a tonic and invigorator as Dr. J. H. Hecet-ter has given to the world, in his CELEBRATED "BITTERS." The weak and nervous debility of the counting-house, the exhausted soldier upon the shop board, and the prostrate student of the midnight lamp, have found a powerful restorative in the "BITTERS," and prefer to more pretensions, but less efficacious medicines. But it should not be forgotten that the agent which is so magical in its influence upon a frame which is merely debilitated, is equally powerful in assisting nature to expel the most terrible forms of disease. Who will not give it a trial?

Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. See advertisement in another column. Nov. 4, 1859.

MEDICAL IMPOSSIBILITIES.

For a long time a certain class of diseases have baffled the skill and practice of the most eminent members of the regular medical faculty. Formerly, such cases were treated as hopeless, and the patient just such a tonic and invigorator as Dr. J. H. Hecet-ter has given to the world, in his CELEBRATED "BITTERS." The weak and nervous debility of the counting-house, the exhausted soldier upon the shop board, and the prostrate student of the midnight lamp, have found a powerful restorative in the "BITTERS," and prefer to more pretensions, but less efficacious medicines. But it should not be forgotten that the agent which is so magical in its influence upon a frame which is merely debilitated, is equally powerful in assisting nature to expel the most terrible forms of disease. Who will not give it a trial?

Another Letter from TEXAS. TRAVIS, CO., TEXAS, Aug. 16, 1854. Messrs. Fleming Brothers—Dear Sirs:—There were several cases of Chills and Fever in my mother's family at the time we received the M'Lane's Liver Pills ordered in my letter of June 12th, and a few doses administered in each case produced the desired effect, thus demonstrating the efficiency of these celebrated Pills in that disease.

Mother has not been troubled with the sick headache since she has commenced taking these Pills, and as we have but few of them left, you will please send us another dollar's worth. Direct as before, to Austin, Texas. Respectfully, MEREDITH W. HENRY. Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of Pittsburg, Pa. There other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, also the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use Hoodland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers throughout the United States, Canada, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. May, 27-17.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.
The demand for Cloverseed has fallen off, but there is very little offering and prime lots are scarce. Small sales are reported at \$5.50, 25¢ per bushel of 64 lbs., the latter for prime seed. Nothing doing in Timothy or Flaxseed; the latter is worth \$1.50 per bushel.

There is very little demand for Flour to-day and the trade is buying to a moderate extent at from \$5 up to \$5.50, 50¢ for superfine, extra and fancy brands, as in quality. Holders generally are asking our lowest figures for straight superfine, which is comparatively scarce. Nothing doing in Rye Flour or Corn Meal.

GRAIN.—The Market is poorly supplied with Wheat, but buyers come forward slowly, and some 5-6000 bushels have been disposed of at \$1.27, 25¢ for fair to prime Penna. and Southern Red, and \$1.42 for good White, mostly of the former description, which is steady in price. Rye is wanted and all offered sold at 92 cents for Pa. Corn is very dull to-day, about 1500 bushels old yellow sold at 90 cents, and 4000 bushels new red at from 68 to 75 cents, the latter for prime dry Southern about. A sale of 500 bushels old and new white was made at 72 cents. Oats also continue dull; about 4000 bushels Southern sold at 41 1/2 cents, and Penna. in small lots, at 44 cents.

MARRIED.

On the 27th ult., at Henry Corle's residence, by the Rev. N. E. Gilds, Mr. ELIAS BURKE to Miss ELIZABETH LAMBRIGHT, both of Union township.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, letters of administration on the Estate of Rachel McCune, late of Blair County, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, will present them without delay to the undersigned residing in Bedford.
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Administrator.
Nov. 25, 1859.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, letters of administration on the estate of James McCune, late of Woodbury Tp., dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them without delay to the undersigned residing in Bedford.
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Administrator.
Nov. 25, 1859.

CAUTION.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing or using E. V. Jones' Patent Sledge Stuffers, unless purchased from me, as I am determined to enforce the law against all who infringe upon the right as I am the only man who has the right to sell this County.
JOHN MALOY.
Nov. 25, 1859.

THE ASSESSORS

OF the several Townships of Bedford County, will meet at the Commissioner's office, on Saturday the 10th day of December, 1859, to receive their Duplicates, instructions, &c.
H. H. NICOLEMS, Clerk.
Nov. 25, 1859.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

WILL be sold at public vendue, on the premises, on
Saturday, the 10th of December, next, all the right, title, and interest of the undersigned, in and to a certain tract of land, situate in Colerain Township, Bedford County, known as the George Feight saw mill tract, adjoining Jacob H. Brown, Henry Diehl, and others—containing eighty acres, more or less, with a dwelling house, saw mill, and other improvements thereon.
TERMS: One-third in hand, and remainder in two equal annual payments.
MARY FEIGHT, SARAH FEIGHT, CAROLINE FEIGHT, LUCINDA FEIGHT.
Nov. 18, 1859.

TAKE NOTICE!

ALL persons who still have unsettled accounts on the Books of the late firm, of OSTER, MANSPACKER & CARN, are respectfully notified for the third and last time, that if they wish to save cost, their accounts must absolutely be settled by CASH OR NOTE, before the 1st of January 1860, after that date all unsettled accounts will be placed in the hands of a magistrate for legal collection without respect to persons.
Nov. 18, 1859.

J. PALMER & CO.,
MARKET ST. WHARF, PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Fish, Cheese and Provisions:
Have constantly on hand an assortment of
DRIED AND PICKLED FISH, &c. viz:
Mackerel, Shad, Salmon, Blue Fish, Herrings, Coddish, Beef, Pork, Lamb, Shoulders, Hams, Sides, Cheese, Beans, Rice, &c.
Sept. 16, 1859.

"Don't fail to see SIXTH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT," and brilliant offers, in another column.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
JUST received a large assortment of D. R. King & Co's premium Philadelphia made, Ladies, Misses and Childrens fine Kid, Morocco and Goat Lace Boots and shoes, with and without heels, to which we call the special attention of the Ladies.
Oct. 21, 1859. OSTER & CARN.

"Don't fail to see SIXTH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT," and brilliant offers, in another column.

WAGONS.
WE have on hand three new two horse Wagons which we will sell cheap in exchange for any kind of grain, or give a reasonable credit thereon.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Oct. 7, 1859.

"Don't fail to see SIXTH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT," and brilliant offers, in another column.

1860.

"It is the duty of every citizen of this Great Republic to foster and encourage native genius and American enterprise."—D. WEBSTER.

"THE GREAT REPUBLIC" MONTHLY.

A Magazine devoted entirely to the elevation of American authorship, wholly national, in no wise sectional or sectarian; having for its motto the words of the great statesman: "NO NORTH, NO SOUTH, NO EAST, NO WEST," having nothing to do with politics, aiming only at the highest in ART LITERATURE and SCIENCE, and employing the best writers in every branch. It is again being the public, seeking their support.

This Magazine is now finishing the first year, and drawing near the close of the Second Volume, and has met with unparalleled success.

The Third Volume will commence with the number for January, 1860, which will be issued early in December, 1859. Every number will be splendidly illustrated in the highest style of art. Among the numerous contributors engaged for the coming year are the following well known distinguished authors:

Frederic Green Hallock, Esq. (J. Downing),
Orestes A. Brownson, J. T. Headley,
Geo. P. Morris, Geo. D. Prentice,
Wm. Gilmore Simms, Alice Carey,
Park Benjamin, Mrs. Kirkland,
John C. Saxe, Mrs. Cakes Smith,
Hannah F. Gould, Phoebe Carey,
Calhoun McKenzie, Mrs. Elliott,
M. F. May, &c., &c., &c.

In the January number will be commenced the most striking original novel of the day, entitled THE PROPHET; OR, SCENES OF BORDER LIFE—By Elizabeth Oakes Smith.

It will also be commenced an eagerly numbered of the coming volume, MOST STARRLING and intensely interesting Original Novel entitled

the Slave of the Coast.

OR, THE AFRICAN TRADER. By Calhoun McKenzie. The Great Republic Monthly is the largest magazine published in this country. Over \$40,000 has been expended to bring it to its present high degree of merit. The publishers are determined to give it the LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD. With this view they make the following MAGNIFICENT OFFERS. And they refer to every subscriber now on their books as to the fidelity with which they fulfill their obligations.

TERMS:

Single copies, \$0 25
Subscription, per year, 3 00
Clubs, of three or more, each 2 00

Any one sending a Club of FIVE subscribers, with the money, shall receive, by mail, his choice of either of the following magnificent Steel Engravings, viz:

THE LAST SUPPER. Size of plate, 25 by 40 inches. Value \$5.
THE CITY OF THE GREAT KING. Size of plate, 25 by 40 inches. Value \$5.

THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER. Size of plate, 25 by 40 inches. Value \$5.
SIR WALTER SCOTT'S MONUMENT. Size of plate, 25 by 40 inches. Value \$5.

"WE PRAISE THEE, OH, LORD." Size of plate, 21 by 25 inches. Value \$3.
ROBERT BURNS. Size of plate 21 by 25 inches.

Any one sending a Club of TEN subscribers shall receive his choice of any TWO of above engravings. For a Club of Twenty ALL of the above engravings, and a copy of the Magazine for one year, gratis.

This splendid offer will enable every one, by a very trifling exertion, in getting subscribers, to obtain as fine a collection of rare works of art as adorn his parlor, as can be obtained anywhere for TWENTY-FIVE Dollars, cash.

Young gentlemen and young ladies, all over the country are invited to get up Clubs upon the above terms. Postmasters and other respectable persons who may desire to act as Agents, and to receive a cash commission instead of the above liberal offers. Commission 25 per cent. allowed.

FIRST COME FIRST SERVED.

In addition to the above unparalleled offer we now announce that Single Subscribers sending the amount set opposite to each of the above engravings, shall receive by mail the engraving and one copy of the Magazine for one year.

Some of these engravings are of three times the value of those offered by the old Art Union, and all of them are better and of more intrinsic worth than any Engravings ever offered by any "Gift Enterprise" or "Art Association."

The last supper, and "The City of the Great King," should adorn the walls of every Clergyman and Scholar in the country.
No such offers as these were ever made before—there is no "chance" in the matter, no "lottery" no gift enterprise, no humbug, no lottery to all of the above, any one sending \$1 50 extra, shall receive the twelve back numbers from Jan. 1859, forming a perfect set of the Great Republic Monthly from its commencement.

All subscribers invariably in advance, and no deviation from above terms. No further instructions necessary to those forming clubs to Agents. Give name and Post Office address in full. Money by mail, properly authenticated, at our risk. Postage stamps and current bills received in part. The Magazine is for sale by all news dealers in the United States and Canada.

SEND IN YOUR CLUBS!

Specimen copies sent upon the receipt of 25 cents. The engravings will be sent on rollers, prepaid, or by Express.

SAKSMITH & CO.,

Publishers, 112 & 114 William St., New York.

BRIGADE INSPECTORS OFFICE,

Bedford Nov. 7, 1859.
The Board of Officers of the 1st Brigade, 16th Division P. M., will meet at the House of Col. John Hater, on Tuesday the 8th day of December next, to audit and adjust the military claims for the year 1859.

LEMUEL EVANS,

Brigadier General.
A. J. SANSON, Brigade Inspector.
Nov. 11, 1859.

Stray Cattle.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in South Woodbury Township, Bedford County, about the 10th of October last, four head of young cattle, to wit: One Brindle Steer, a yearling past; three Heifers, the largest about two years old, nearly white, some few black spots; the others are yearlings, one a brindle, the other brown or rather dark brown. The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take them away.
DAVID L. REPLEGGE.
Nov. 11, 1859.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber residing in St. Clair Township, upon the estate of Elizabeth Griffith, late of said Township deceased, all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment immediately.
SAMUEL GRIFFITH, Administrator.
Nov. 11, 1859.

HATS AND CAPS!

THE largest assortment in town, of beautiful model and fabric, comprising every pattern, color and quality, such as like goods are to be had in the United States, at
OSTER & CARN'S.
Oct. 21, 1859.

6th Annual Announcement!

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.

FROM all sections of the country subscribers to this popular Art Institution, (now in its sixth year,) are being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year.

Any person can become a member by subscribing \$3

WHICH WILL ENTITLE HIM TO

1st.—The beautiful Steel Engraving, "Shakespeare and His Friends."
2d.—A Copy of the elegantly Illustrated Art Journal, one year.
3d.—A Free Season Admission to the Galleries, 548 Broadway, New York.

In addition to which, over four hundred valuable Works of Art are given to subscribers as Premiums, comprising choice Paintings, Sculptures, Outlines, &c., by the first American and Foreign Artists. THE SUPERB ENGRAVING, which every subscriber will receive immediately on receipt of subscription, entitled

"Shakespeare and his Friends,"

is of a character to give unequalled pleasure and satisfaction. No work of equal value was ever before placed within reach of the people at such a price. The Engraving is of very large size, being printed on heavy plate paper, 80 by 38 inches, making a most superb ornament suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor, or office.

It can be sent to any part of the country, by mail, with safety, being packed in a cylinder, postage prepaid.

Think of it! Such a work, delivered free of charge, and the Art Journal, one year, for three dollars!

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received until the Evening of Tuesday the 31st of January, 1860, at which time the books will close and the Premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscription.—Those remitting \$15 are entitled to six memberships.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Provinces, must be \$5 00 instead of \$3, in order to defray extra postage, &c.

Persons desiring to form clubs will apply for a circular of terms, &c.

The beautifully Illustrated Art Journal, giving full particulars, will be sent on receipt of 18 cents, in stamps or coin.

Address, "C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A., 548 Broadway, New York.

Subscriptions also received by

SAM'L RADZBAUGH,

Hon. Sec. for Bedford, and vicinity

Nov. 18, 1859.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened

A large supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

our stock will be found very full and complete, including many kinds of goods that are entirely new—the assortment we now offer is superior in extent, variety, and cheapness—and all who favor us with a call may depend upon being suited in price and quality—we respectfully invite our friends and customers to learn our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

All kinds of Country Produce taken for goods. A credit will be extended to prompt paying buyers—and also to customers who will cheerfully settle their accounts every January by cash or note. These terms will be strictly adhered to.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Nov. 4, 1859.

G. R. OSTER, SAMUEL CARN, OSTER & CARN,

CHEAP SIDE, BEDFORD, P. I.

WE have just received a

CHOICE SELECTION

of new and CHEAP Fall and

Winter Goods,

purchased with special reference to the interest of our customers and the public generally. We tender our grateful thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon us, in the past, and can only assure our patrons that it shall be our aim to merit their continued patronage.

Our stock shall be always large, and suited to the wants of the community, and ever

THE BEST TO BE HAD IN MARKET.

We invite an examination of our stock and prices, and we hazard nothing in saying that it will be to the interest of the public to give us a call.

TERMS as heretofore, prompt settlement required by cash or note every January.

Oct. 14, 1859.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.

ON and after Monday November 14th, the Passenger Train between Huntingdon and Huntingdon, will leave, and arrive as follows:

Leave Huntingdon for Hopewell, at 7.40, A. M.,

Leave Hopewell for Huntingdon, at 10.20, A. M.,

Connecting with MAIL TRAIN EAST ON PENNA. R. R. at 1.10 P. M., and arriving in PHILADELPHIA at 10.25 P. M.

The Train from HUNTINGDON at 7.40 A. M., connects with EXPRESS TRAIN WEST ON PENNA. R. R.,

J. J. LAWRENCE, Supt.
Huntingdon, Nov. 18, 1859.

BIBLES.

THE Bedford Bible Society have two principal objects in view: to supply the destitute free of charge, and furnish all others with the old and new testament at very low prices.

Wm. Shuck, the treasurer, has a large assortment of BIBLES, at his store in Bedford, where he will wait with pleasure on all who apply.

O. E. SHANNON, Secretary.
Nov. 11, 1859.

Estate of Abraham Mixell, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration, having been granted by the Register of Bedford County, to the undersigned upon the Estate of Abraham Mixell, late of Snake Springs Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ISAAC MIXELL, Administrator.
Nov. 18, 1859.

Rail Road Notice.

THE subscribers to the capital stock of the Bedford Rail Road Company are notified to pay to the Treasurer, in Bedford, the FOURTH INSTALLMENT on each share of stock subscribed by them, on or before the 23rd day of November, inst.

JOHN P. REED, Treasurer.
Nov. 11, 1859.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

It is a fact that, at some period, every member of the human family is subject to disease or disturbance of the bodily functions; but, with the aid of a good tonic and the exercise of plain common sense, they may be able to regulate the system as to secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certainly that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life. For this purpose, Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation bearing his name, which is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus, by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid action of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c., these Bitters have no equal.

Diarrhoea, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by the use of cold and purgatives, is cured by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent, in all its various forms, than any other, and the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind, then why not use an article known to be infallible? All nations have their Bitters, as a preventive of disease and strengthener of the system in general; and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based on scientific principles, which have tended to prove the value of this great preparation in the scale of medical science.

FEVER AND AGUE.—This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short time, and rendering him physically and mentally debilitated, can be driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Further, none of the above-stated diseases can be contracted, even in exposed situations, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as they neither create nausea nor offend the palate, and require no necessary change of diet or interruption of ordinary pursuits, but promote sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in Debilitated Years, who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and need only be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies, seduced by all means by this remedy for all cases of debility, and, before so doing, should ask their physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtue of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and Germany.

Agents for Bedford County: E. F. Harry, H. O. Reed, John L. Lewis, Hopewell; E. B. Ramsay, Bloody Run; John Noyes, Fairview. Nov. 4, 1859.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

MRS. S. E. POTTS, has just returned from the Eastern States, with one of the largest, cheapest and best assortments of

Ladies' Goods

ever brought to Bedford. Her stock consists in part of

Figured poplins, plain poplins, figured merinos, plain merinos, figured cashmeres, plain cashmeres, cashmere plaids, flannels, cap flannels, handkerchiefs, small figured, and other delicacies, and everything new and cheap for ladies and children wear.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

Broche long shawl, do, square shawl, black thibet square shawl, black thibet long shawl, &c., &c.

GLOVES! GLOVES!

Gauntlet, taffeta, silk plush hand-knitted shawl, french heaver, cloth, knit finished, &c., &c. Also dry goods, notions, &c., &c.

Call and see her stock and examine for yourselves.
Nov. 4, 1859.

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

AT J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO'S. STORE, BEDFORD, PA. Having just received the largest and cheapest stock of goods ever brought to Bedford, we are determined to sell out cheap and fast in proportion. We have LADIES' DRESS GOODS, of all descriptions, GLOVES, HOSIERY, FLANNELS, MEN AND BOYS WEAR, CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, MUSLIN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, COATS, PANTS AND VESTS, CARPETS, Single and double bedsteads, chain, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, SPICES, TOBACCO, and everything usually kept in a country store, which we will sell cheap for cash, or produce, and to punctual six month customers. Thankful for past favors, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

Oct. 21, 1859.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber intending to quit farming, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises in Bedford Township, on Saturday the 31st of December next, the following valuable property to wit:

One tract of first quality limestone land, containing 140 acres, more or less, about 80 acres cleared and under fence, and in high state of cultivation, the balance well timbered. The improvements are a good two story log house, new barn, and other out-buildings, a well of never failing water near by, and a young orchard of choice fruit.

This property is situate on the Bedford and Hollidaysburg turnpike road, about 2 1/2 miles north of Bedford, with easy access to market.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when terms will be made known by SAMUEL SMITH.

Nov. 4, 1859.

O. H. GAITHER, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Bedford, Pa.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. Office on Juliana street two doors west of the Inquirer Office. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.
Nov. 4, 1859.

Commonwealth Insurance Company.

UNION BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET, HARRISBURG, PA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, \$300,000.

INSURE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

ALSO

Against Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation.

Directors.

Simon Cameron, Geo. M. Lauman, Wm. Dock, Eli Sifer, James Fox, Geo. Bernier, Benj. Parke, Wm. H. Kopper, A. B. Warford, W. F. Murray, F. K. Ross, John H. Berryhill, Wm. F. Pachter.

Officers.

Simon Cameron, Pres't. BENJ. PARKER, Vice Pres't. S. S. CARRIER, Secretary. J. W. LINGENFELTER, Agent. Bedford Pa.

SCHOOL MATTERS.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.—Longfellow.

The most important consideration devolving upon the instructor of the rising generation, is the maintaining of such a discipline that will enable him to keep in advance of the requisites of the School System; if this, the most necessary of all precautions, is not strictly guarded and cared for, he, like thousands who have preceded him, will necessarily have to give way, and make room for those who are better qualified to take his position; even at this moment, there is not a community which has not within its limits some one individual, who a few years ago was considered a very excellent expounder of school texts, but now, alas! through negligence, or the want of proper attention or cultivation is left "high and dry," and those who are, perhaps, his inferiors in intellect, are his superiors in mental culture and the training which is imparted by the present system. This deplorable state of circumstances should be unhesitatingly obviated.

The State has not, in keeping with its School system, given to her many thousand teachers the timely aid of Normal Schools, but has left them to depend upon their own resources, scanty as they are. Thus in the absence of Normal Schools the only alternative left is the formation of Teachers' Associations, which are calculated, when properly conducted, to prove vastly beneficial to those persons who endeavor to cultivate themselves, and to infuse fresh vigor into those who otherwise would be lethargic and inactive, and by this means create an excitement upon school subjects, which is as much to be desired as any other consideration pertaining to the school system. Our country, it is said by many of our sister countries, is a hundred per centum behind the times in school affairs. I am sorry to make a reiteration of this charge, but I have to meet it so frequently, that I believe the best plan decidedly, is to let those who are interested in the noble cause of education know how they are regarded by their neighbors, which information if they are not already acquainted with the fact I hope will redouble their efforts in advancing the common cause.

I hope, yes, I pray that every teacher within the limits of Bedford County will make every honorable effort to organize a Teachers' Association in his district, and endeavor, if possible, to get up an excitement on the subject of Education, and not only benefit himself, but make every effort to show the citizens of his immediate neighborhood the necessity for such an Association. Directors, in many instances, are opposed to allowing teachers the necessary time it would require to hold such meetings, although the decisions of the Superintendent of Common Schools, p. 108, clause 301, says:—"Teachers should organize and attend these institutions, and it would be well for the Directors to specify this obligation in the contract, and allow them a certain portion of their time for this purpose. Teachers should devote every other Saturday to Institutes, and should have the remaining Saturdays to themselves. The schools will be greatly benefited by this policy." But if Directors will not allow a portion of time, as specified in the Decisions, do not allow this simple circumstance to deter you for one instant, but meet every alternate Saturday, which they necessarily must allow you, or at night, and strain every nerve to accomplish the end so much to be desired, and if you are now slightly or even greatly inconvenienced, remember that a day is coming fast, when you shall receive your reward. Labor now, and future generations will applaud your zeal and admire your integrity of purpose.—J. R. Durborow.

Organization of the Middle Woodbury Teachers' Association.

In accordance with previous arrangements, a number of the Teachers of Middle Woodbury District met in the Brick Schoolroom, at 1 o'clock, A. M., in Woodbury, on Saturday the 12th ult., and the Association was called to order by the President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

D. D. Eshleman offered a constitution, which was discussed, and finally adopted.

The following officers were then elected for the term of two months: J. R. Durborow, President; Jacob Longenecker, Vice President; D. D. Eshleman, Secretary, and Lewis Croft, Treasurer.

The following order of business was then gone through with: Discussion on Orthography, each member asking six questions.—Classes:—J. H. Longenecker, Mental Arithmetic; P. Holsinger, Geography; D. D. Eshleman, Written Arithmetic; J. R. Durborow, Grammar.

On motion, adjourned to meet on Saturday, the 19th, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

D. D. ESHLEMAN, Sec'y.

A gentleman thought he'd like something painted in the hall of a new house, and chose the Israelites passing over the Red Sea. He engaged an Irishman for the job, who went to work and painted the hall red. Gentlemen enter:—"Nice colors, H., but where are the Israelites?" "Oh, they've passed over."

A dull person cornered a farmer who he seldom saw at his ministrations, by asking him directly, after a little reproach of his sin of omission:

"Shall we see you at church next Sabbath?" "Yes," he replied slowly. "Yes, I'll go or send a hand."

Special Notice.

FOR FALL AND WINTER, 1859.

J. REED & CO.

HAVE just received a large and carefully selected Stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

which they are determined to sell low for Cash or to prompt customers. They enumerate in part:

Clothes, Cassimeres, Sateen, and Men's wear generally in great variety.

Dress Silks, Printed Merinos, Sazony Plaid Muslin de laine, at exceedingly low figures.

Stays of the newest and most elegant styles. Hose and Gloves in great variety.

Domestic Goods, Prints, Sheetings, Shirtings, Canton Flannels, Blankets, Linsey, Tickings, &c. &c., an extensive assortment.

Corsets, Hugs, Mats, &c. &c.,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

Hardware and Cutlery—Quartermen and Glassware. Choice Family Groceries, a large stock.

They wish it distinctly understood that these goods will be sold exceedingly cheap for Cash or Produce.

Oct. 7, 1859.

Money to Invest,

AT

FERGUSON & MANSPEAKER'S

EMPORIUM.

WHAT the Bank won't do, we will, at least so far as discounting for goods is concerned.

No better investments can be made, as you will see by the following prices:

Mohair, De Beige,	10 cts.	per yard.
De laine,	5 "	do upwards.
Calicoes,	5 "	do "
Fall and Winter Shawls,	17 1/2 "	do "
Cassimeres,	31 cts.	do "
Boys wear of all kinds,	12 "	do "
Broad Cloths,	\$1.75 "	do "
Cassimeres,	62 "	do "
Hats and Caps,	25 "	do "
Hosiery of all kinds &c., as cheap as any thing else	12 1/2 cts.	do upwards.
Sugar, white and brown,	" "	do "
Molasses and all kinds of Groceries in proportion.	" "	do "
Quartermen that won't break, with care, Hardware of all kinds. Cedar Bowls, Brooms, Baskets, Tubs, and a little of everything else.	" "	do "

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds will wear better than any put up we can give them. Call and see for yourselves.

No trouble to show Goods.

Oct. 7, 1859.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

OF

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will offer at public sale on the premises, in Harrison township, Bedford County, on Friday 18th day of November next, the following Real Estate, late the property of Henry Beltz, dec'd, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in said township, adjoining lands of Solomon Leydig and ———— Walker on the south and east, and Jacob Hilliges on the northwest, containing about EIGHTY FOUR ACRES.

The improvements are a two-story and a half log DWELLING HOUSE, IN GOOD

repair, log stable with a thrashing floor, and other outbuildings. There is also a good young apple orchard upon the property, and the place is well watered with some as fine springs as can be found—about 60 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the land being nearly all new.

The residue is well timbered—the place is about half a mile from the turnpike. Possession given on the 1st of April. Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN SILL, Adm'r.

Oct. 21, 1859.

GROCERY

AND

CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, figs, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, eggs, walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, saltpetre, bicarbonate of soda, and all other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 1, 1859.—az

LIST OF CAUSES,

PUT down for trial at November Term (21st day) 1859.

John Kemp, vs. John W. Duncan,

Thomas J. Horton, vs. Aaron W. Evans,

James S. Beckwith, vs. Thomas Young,

Thos. N. Young, vs. Jacob Stock,

John W. Beeler, vs. M. Smith's Exors's

Rev. Henry Siefert, vs. Jacob Brownbough,

William Woy, vs. Abraham Morgart,

P. Horn, et al use, vs. M. Wheeling, et al

Rev. Daniel, vs. John Zook, et al

R. M. Lemonson's use, vs. C. W. Ricketson,

Sol. Dickens, et al, vs. Elias Hite, et al

Jacob Reighart, vs. John Burns, et al

Levi Harding, vs. Wm. Blair,

Henry W. Smith, vs. J. M. Van Horn,

Wm. Chonowich, vs. Henry Leader, et al

Catherine Over, vs. John Claar's Exors's

Solomon Gans, vs. George Robes, et al

Christian Sipes, vs. Solomon Steel,

John Baker's Exors's, vs. Jacob Witt,

Wm. Chonowich, vs. Adam Easter,

Anthony Fowler, vs. Josiah Weidel,

Wm. Sieck's use, vs. Jesse Sieck,

Joseph Bailey, vs. Jackson Stuckey,

S. H. TATE, Prothy.

Prothonotary Office, Bedford, Oct. 23, 1859.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the Estate of George Evans, late of Monroe Township, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, will present them without delay to

JONATHAN HORTON, Adm'r., Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 7, 1859.—f

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DR. HARRY, at the Cheap Drug and Book Store, has just received, a large assortment of the best flavoring extracts, together with Bak ing Soda, Cream of Tartar, Saleratus, &c., of the very best quality, all of which he will sell the lowest prices.

CANDLES, adamantine and tallow—a superior article—just received, and for sale by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

Bedford August 6, 1859.

THE INQUIRER

is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the white frame building, nearly opposite the Mangel House, by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS: If paid in advance, \$1.50; within the year, \$2.00; and if not paid within the year, \$2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify as a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for \$1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbad. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. D. BARCLAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 20, 1858.

WM. C. LOGAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MCONEILLSBURG, PA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Fulton, Bedford and Franklin Counties.

Office on Main Street, opposite Speer's Hotel.

September 3, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG,

I A PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of Mangel Office and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1, 1854. ff

D. S. MIDDLE,

Formerly of Bedford, Pa.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

13, WALL ST. NEW YORK.

All business promptly attended to.

Dec. 9, 1858.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the Inquirer's office.

W. J. Mullin, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN

AND

DENTIST.

SHELLESBURG, PENNA.

OFFERS his services to the Public in the practice of Medicine. Will attend promptly to all cases entrusted to his care.

He will also perform all operations on the teeth in a neat and scientific manner.

Teeth plugged and cemented from a single tooth to an Entire Set.

Mounted on gold or silver plate, on the latest and most approved principles.

TERMS moderate, and all operations warranted.

April 8, 1859.—dt

DENTIST.

WILL attend promptly and carefully to all operations in Dentistry, such as Teeth Plugged, Repaired, Ac. and Artificial Teeth inserted, from one to a entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

DENTIST.

OFFERS his services to the Public in the practice of Medicine. Will attend promptly to all cases entrusted to his care.

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April 8, 1859.—dt

DR. CHAS. M'LANE'S

CELEBRATED

VERMIFUGE

AND

LIVER PILLS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of the Trade, and more especially the Physicians of the country, to two of the most popular remedies now before the public. We refer to

Dr. Chas. M'Lane's Celebrated

Vermifuge and Liver Pills.

We do not recommend them as universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports, viz.:

THE VERMIFUGE,

For expelling Worms from the human system. It has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various Animals subject to Worms.

THE LIVER PILLS,

For the cure of LIVER COMPLAINTS, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEAD-ACHE, &c. In cases of

FEVER AND AGUE,

preparatory to or after taking Quinine, they almost invariably make a speedy and permanent cure.

As specifics for the above mentioned diseases, they are Unrivalled, and never known to fail when administered in accordance with the directions.

Their unprecedented popularity has induced the proprietors,

FLEMING BROTHERS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

to dispose of their Drug business, in which they have been successfully engaged for the last Twenty Years, and they will now give their undivided time and attention to their manufacture. And being determined that Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills shall continue to occupy the high position they now hold among the great remedies of the day, they will continue to spare neither time nor expense in procuring the Best and Purest material, and compound them in the most thorough manner. Address all orders to

FLEMING BROS. Pittsburgh, Pa.

P. S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros. will do well to write their orders distinctly, and to note that Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills are sold by Dr. M'Lane, prepared by Fleming Bros., and sold by druggists and storekeepers throughout the United States, Canada, West India, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry and Reamer & Way, Bedford, and by dealers generally throughout the County.

May 27, 1859.—zz

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested in the following named accounts, are hereby notified that the same will be presented to the Register of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said County, for confirmation, on Tuesday the 22d day of November next, at the Court House in Bedford.

The administration account of Daniel Bortler, administrator of George Claar, late of Bedford Borough deceased.

The account of John Cessna, Esq., Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Philip Crisman, late of Union Township dec'd.

The account of Mary W. Brown, Executrix of the last will of Sam'l Brown dec'd, who was administrator of Dan'l Cromwell, late of the Borough of Bedford dec'd.

The account of James M. Barndollar, administrator of the estate of Peter Barndollar late of West Providence Township, dec'd.

The account of John McCreary, administrator of the estate of Catherine Thomas, late of Juniata Township, dec'd.

The account of Jonathan Snyder, administrator of the estate of Hiram O'Neal, late of West Providence Township, dec'd.

The supplemental account of Job Mann, Esq., adm'r of the estate of Sam'l M. Barclay, Esq., late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.

S. H. TATE, Register.

Registers Office, Bedford Oct. 23, 1859.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

Rev. John Lyon, {Principals.

T. Lytleton Lyon, A. M., {

The Fall session of this Institution, will open on Friday the 16th September, 1859. It is desirable that all students should enter at the commencement of the Quarter.

It is the design of the Principals to make this Academy in all respects a first class Institution for the thorough instruction of youth of both sexes and to prepare them for any profession or position in life.

The high moral and scientific tone of the school is well known to this community.

The spacious brick house, adjoining the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Watson has been secured for the purpose of the Academy.

A few boys (the number is limited to ten) will be received into the family of the Principals as boarders.

The beauty of the scenery and the salubrity of the climate render Bedford a most desirable location for such a school.

Persons from abroad, visiting the springs, will be near their children during the summer season.

TERMS: \$200 per year, including boarding, washing, fuel, lights and tuition in all the branches.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS PER QUARTER: \$6 English branches, \$7.50 Classical do. Ac.

Sept. 2, 1859.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this office.

April 8, 1859.

1,000 Bushels of Rye wanted, at J. M. Shoemaker & Co. Store, for which the highest market price will be paid in cash or merchandise.

Sept. 10, 1859.

JAYNE'S Wrights, Bennett's and Dwyer's pills at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1859.

WHITE TEETH and a perfumed breath can be acquired by using the "Balm of a household Flowers." To be had at

DR. HARRY'S.

March 6, 1857.



DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED